The impaired ratio of Interleukin (IL)-11: IL-17 in chronic periodontitis (CP) patients was shown in our previous study. In this study, we aim to investigate the levels of IL-11, IL-17 and their ratio in Gingival Crevicular Fluid (GCF) of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients compared to CP patients. CP (\(n=40\)), RA

(\(n=30\)) and healthy controls (HC, \(n=20\)) were included. CP and RA group were divided into two groups (a and b) according to gingival pocket/sulcus depths (PD) (a: PD \(? 3\) mm;
b: PD \(? 4\) mm). For each patient, clinical parameter values were recorded. The GCF samples were evaluated by ELISA for IL-11
and IL-17 levels. The clinical parameter values, the cytokines’
total amounts, concentrations and ratio were evaluated. The total
amount and concentration of IL-17 were higher in RA-a group
than CP-a group (  

\( P < 0.0125 \)). The total amount of IL-11 and

IL-17 were found significantly higher in the RA-b group than the
CP-b group (  

\( P < 0.0125 \)). The total amount of IL-17 was significantly

lower in HC group compared with both RA groups

(  

\( P < 0.0125 \)). The cytokine ratios were significantly higher in

RA-b group than the CP-b group (  

\( P < 0.0125 \)) and in HC group

than the RA-a group (  

$P < 0.0125$). None of the clinical parameter values presented significant correlations with the cytokines' total amounts, concentrations and ratios ($P > 0.05$). The balance of the anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-11 and pro-inflammatory cytokine IL-17 might play an important role in periodontal pathogenesis of RA patients.